

1.0 Public Education Child Nutrition**Summary**

The purpose of the child nutrition programs is to offer high quality nutritionally well balanced meals, and to develop nutrition awareness among students. The Child Nutrition staff provides technical assistance as requested by participants; develops an annual financial and staffing plan; provides free and reduced price meal policy; interprets State and federal regulations; and performs administrative and nutritional reviews in districts and institutions to assure compliance with state and federal regulations. The Analyst recommends an appropriation of \$97,661,500 for FY 2000. The Analyst's recommendation anticipates an increase in Federal Funding of \$3,000,000.

Financial Summary

Funding	FY 1999 Estimated	FY 2000 Analyst	FY 99/00 Difference
Uniform School Fund	\$161,500	\$161,500	
Federal Funds	82,000,000	85,000,000	\$3,000,000
Dedicated Credits			
GF Restr. (Liquor Tax)	12,200,000	12,500,000	300,000
Beg. Nonlapsing			
Closing Nonlapsing			
Transfers			
Total	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500	\$3,300,000
% Change	4.69%	8.35%	
Programs			
Child Nutrition	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500	\$3,300,000
Total	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500	\$3,300,000

3.0 Public Education: Child Nutrition Programs

Child Nutrition Programs

The Utah State Office of Education describes the Child Nutrition Programs as follows:

“Utah's Child Nutrition Programs (CNP) seek to improve the nutritional well being of all Utah children so they may reach their full potential. Research shows that children who are well nourished learn and develop much better than those who lack adequate nutrition. The following programs are administered by the Child Nutrition Programs section of the Utah State Office of Education in accordance with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations:

National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
School Breakfast Program (NSBP)
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)
Special Milk Program (SMP)
Food Distribution Program (FDP)
Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET)

The programs are authorized under the National School Lunch Act of 1946, the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. A combination of federal, state, and local funding supports the Child Nutrition Programs.

Organizations that participate in Child Nutrition Programs include:

- ▶ Public and private nonprofit schools recognized by the Utah State Office of Education;
- ▶ Public and private nonprofit residential child care institutions;
- ▶ Public and private preschool centers that provide nonresidential care to children, outside-school-hours centers that serve primarily school-aged children, and adult centers that provide daily care for senior citizens;
- ▶ Family day care homes supervised by a sponsoring nonprofit or government organization; and
- ▶ Public and private nonprofit service institutions and summer camps.”

School Lunch Program

The School Lunch Program is the main component of the Child Nutrition Program. There are four sources that contribute to the School Lunch Program. They are: federal funds, State funds, USDA commodities and local revenue. Nearly all of the State funds come from the liquor tax which on the average covers about 12 to 13 percent of the total appropriation made by the Legislature each year. The commodities program is operated by the USDA. The program offers commodities such as flour and butter to the districts for use in the school lunch program. Most of the commodities being offered are surplus and USDA has purchased them as a price support for the agriculture industry. The amount of the local revenues a district collects depends on the price the schools charge for lunch and the number of students receiving free or reduced price lunches.

Breakfast Program	<p>The Breakfast Program is an optional program that districts can choose to participate in. The program furnishes breakfast for all children who want to participate. Eligibility for free breakfast or a reduced price breakfast is determined by the income of the child's family. This is the same criteria that is used to determine who is eligible for free lunch. The schools who participate in the severe need breakfast program is determined by the number of students eligible for free lunch the year before. If the schools' percentage meets the criteria set for the year then they will qualify for the severe need breakfast program. The State Office of Education keeps track of which schools could qualify for the program. When a school meets the criteria they are notified by the State Office that they are eligible. The only difference between the breakfast category and the severe needs breakfast category is the amount of funding the federal government gives per meal. Currently a school on the severe breakfast category can get as much as 20 cents more per meal than if the school were on the regular breakfast program.</p>
Summer Food Service Program	<p>The Summer Food Service Program was set up to provide children a good meal on a regular basis during summer months. For a school to be eligible for this program they must show that 50 percent or more of their students come from needy low income families. If the school can demonstrate this need then all children who attend this school are eligible to participate. The Breakfast Program and the Summer Program are funded totally with federal funds.</p>
Recommendation	<p>The Analyst recommends an appropriation of \$97,661,500 for the Child Nutrition Program. Of this appropriation \$12,500,000 will come from the state liquor tax, and \$85,000,000 will come from federal funds.</p>
Performance Measures	<p>According to the Superintendents' Annual Report, "In 1995-96, a total of 41,740,099 lunches and 4,148,565 breakfasts were served to school children statewide. Day care meals served consisted of 5,005,686 breakfasts, 5,993,830 lunches, 3,552,146 dinners, and 8,644,058 snacks. The Summer Food Service Program served 857,739 meals. In the Special Milk Program, 654,202 half pints of milk were served."</p>

**FY 1999
Reimbursement Rates**

The reimbursement rates for the various programs are presented as follows:

**Child Nutrition Programs
Reimbursement Rates
July 1, 1998, to June 30, 1999**

**Child and Adult Care Food Programs
Family Day Care Home**

Meals Served in Day Care Center			
	Breakfast	Lunch and Supper	Supplement
Free	1.0725	1.9425	.5325
Reduced - Price	.7725	1.5425	.2675
Paid	.2000	.1800	.0400

The rate for commodities and cash-in-lieu of commodities is \$.1475.

Meals Served in Day Care Homes	Tier I	Tier II
Breakfast	.9000	.3400
Lunch and Supper	1.6500	1.0000
Supplement	.4900	.1300

Homes Administration	
First 50	76
Next 150	58
Next 800	45
Additional Homes	40

National School Lunch/Breakfast and Special Milk

School Year 7/1/98 - 6/30/99	Lunch	Breakfast	Severe Need Breakfast*
Free	1.9425	1.0725	1.2775
Reduced - Price	1.5425	.7725	.9775
Paid	.1800	.2000	.2000

These rates are exclusive of State Liquor Tax Funds which will be distributed on a per lunch basis.

The reimbursement rate for Special Milk is \$.13.

The entitlement commodity value is \$.1475 (plus bonus commodities).

Severe Need Lunch Reimbursement (School Food Authority):

For those programs serving more than 60 percent free and reduced-price lunches in the second preceding year (1996-1997), **increase the reimbursement rate by two (2) cents for each lunch category.**

Severe Need Breakfast Reimbursement (site):

Severe Need eligibility is limited to those schools in which (a) 40 percent or more of the lunches served in those schools were served free or at a reduced price during the second preceding school year and (b) for which the regular breakfast reimbursement is insufficient to cover the costs of the Breakfast Program.

**FY 1996 Child
Nutrition Funding
Sources**

Funding sources for nutrition programs for FY 1996 are shown as follows:

Child Nutrition Programs Sources of 1995-96 Funds	
Federal Funds:	
State Administration	\$1,158,101
Summer Administration	67,371
Childcare Audit Funding	487,484
Nutrition Ed./Training	89,139
Federal Funds: (CACFP)	
Food	\$24,202,389
Cash	323,508
Administration	2,644,213
Startup and Expansion	21,357
Federal Funds:	
Commodities	\$6,446,137
Emergency Food	200,800
Federal Funds: (Schools & RCCIs)	
National School Lunch	\$32,795,018
School Breakfast	4,107,817
Special Milk	74,504
Summer/Administration	1,942,602
Health Inspection	17,500
State Funds:	
School Lunch From Liquor Tax	\$10,531,027
Lunch Workers' Benefits	100,000
General Appropriation Fund (TEFAP)	161,200
Local Funds:	
Student/Other Payments to School Lunch	

4.0 Tables: Child Nutrition

Funding	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Appropriated	FY 1999 Estimated	FY 2000 Analyst
Uniform School Fund	\$261,500	\$161,500	\$161,500	\$161,500	\$161,500
Federal Funds	78,482,800	79,074,800	88,273,800	82,000,000	85,000,000
Dedicated Credits			10,300		
GF Restr. (Liquor Tax)	11,391,800	12,186,500	12,200,000	12,200,000	12,500,000
Beg. Nonlapsing					
Closing Nonlapsing					
Transfers	100				
Total	\$90,136,200	\$91,422,800	\$100,645,600	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500
% Change	19.80%	1.43%	11.66%	4.69%	8.35%
Programs					
Child Nutrition	\$90,136,200	\$91,422,800	\$100,645,600	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500
Total	\$90,136,200	\$91,422,800	\$100,645,600	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500
Expenditures					
Personal Services	\$1,017,900	\$1,059,600	\$1,135,300	\$1,153,000	\$1,156,400
Compensation Adj.					
Sub-total	\$1,017,900	\$1,059,600	\$1,135,300	\$1,153,000	\$1,156,400
Travel	\$41,200	\$44,500	\$41,200	\$44,500	\$44,500
Current Expense	1,517,200	1,232,300	1,517,200	1,232,300	1,232,300
DP Current Expense	64,900	70,300	64,900	70,300	70,300
DP Capital Outlay	6,700		6,700		
Capital Outlay					
Pass Through	87,488,300	89,016,100	97,880,300	91,861,400	95,158,000
Total	\$90,136,200	\$91,422,800	\$100,645,600	\$94,361,500	\$97,661,500
FTE Positions	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50